Dabidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, Mayor, WILLIAM BHANE, Becorder. JOHN CHUMBLEY, Marshal,

Deputy Marshalt-W. H. Wilkinson, A. C. Tocker, d James A. Steele.

wis of the Market-John Chambley, exceptato, first; 1. Bynn, secund ; and John Reddick, third.

This Amenic - William Briver. Receive Collector - A. B. Shankland. Water Tice : Collector -- E. B. Garrett. remover-R. Benry Very Muster-Thomas Loake.

perintendent of the Westlome-J. Q. Dodd. rintendent of the Wester Works-James Wyott. of of the Tive Department-John M. Senbury. tion of the Country-T. H. Helliche. west Ourner-J. L. Stewart by Augusty-John McPhail Smith.

CITY COUNCIL.

cond of Alderson-M. M. Beten, President : J. E.

eman, G. A. J. Mayfield, H.G. Scovel, Wm. S. Chest-2, J. C. Smith, M. G. L. Chilborne, and Jan Robb, onnou Conveil-W. P. Jones, President; William eris, T. J. Yarbrough, Wm. Driver, Wm. Stewart, is Hough, W. Mullius, James Turner, G. M. Southe, A. J. Cole, Jan. Davis, Andrew Anderson, J. R. owles, and John Cready.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL. France-Knowles, Scovet and Cole. Water Works-Anderson, Smith and Cathorne ereis-Yarbrough, Turner, Southgate, Davis, Brien, yfield, Cheatham and Uniborne. Wharf-Newman, Stewart and Turner. Hospital-Jones, Mayfield and Bloan. Sheels-Cheatham, Maybeld and Knowles. Fire Department-Cready, Driver and Newman. ons-Briver, Cheatham and Davis. bunclery-Smith, Stewart and Newman. Marget Hous-Roberts, Stewart and Turner. dares Hough, Uniborne and Davis. Police-Chratham, Brien and Anderson Springs-Hough, Chiborne and Brien. Workhouse-Cheutham, Maydeld and Knewles. Improvements and Expenditores-Cole, Scovel and

Public Froj to-Brien, Cheatham and Turner Pest House-May field, Jones and Roberts. eg-The Board of Addresses rocats the Tuesdays

at preceding the second and fourth Thursdays in h month, and the Common Council the second Llourth Thursdays in each month.

NIGHT POLICE

Suprain-John Bough, First Lientenant-Wm. Yarbrough. Second Lieutenant-John H. Pavis. Policemen-Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nich Da-Joid Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Cottroll, William ort Scott, W. C. Francis, Tionian Francis, Andrew yee, David Yntes, and Charles Hulitt.

The Police Court is opened every meening at

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Street-James M. Huston. Deputies-Thomas Hoband J. K. Buchaner. egister - Philucus Garrett. man W. Japer Taylor. brange-N H. Helpel Songer-Jones Courses brouse College-J. G. Reiby,

infraced The Collector-W. D. Rottertson. motables for the Numbrille District-John D. Gowne.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge-Hon. James Whitworth. Nerk-P. Lindstoy Nultai.

Ar The Judge's Court meets the first Monday in month, and the Quarterly Court, composed of e Magletrates of the County, is held the first Monis in Japuary, April, July and October.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge-Han Nithaniel Buster, . Clerk-Thyrid C. hove.

gar The Court meets the first Monday in March

CRIMINAL COURT. Jadge-Bon. William E. Turner.

Clerk-Uharlas S. Istgrous. Be-The Court meets the first Monday in April An-

CHANCERY COURT.

Chancellor-Hon. Samuel D. Frierson. Jark and Master-J. E. Gleavon. was The Court meets the first Monday in May and

I. O. O. F.

ORN F. Hinz, Grand Secretary, should be addressed at Nashville, Tesm.

Tennessee Ladge, No. 1 .- Ments every Tuesday Eveng, at their Hall, on the coreer of Union and Sumer streets. The officers for the present term, are: S. Lesonur, N.G.; J. E. Mills, V.G.; J. L. Weakley, centary ; L. K. Spain, Trensutor.

Trabus Lodge, No. 10-Meets at the same place very Monday Evening. The officers are R. A. 10 per cent amphell, N. G.; Heary Apple, V. G.; J. L. Park, cretery ; B. F. Brown, Treasurer.

Smiley Lodge, No. 90-Meous at their Hall, on South merry street, every Friday svening. The officers e : O. C. Covert, N.G.; Frank Harman, V.G.; James yati, Secretary ; W. M. Mallery, Treasurer.

Aurora Ledge, No. 105, (German)-Meets at the all, corner of Union and Summer streets, every oursday Evening. The officers are : Charles Rich, G.; P. Friedma , V.G.; - Bitterlich, Secretary; co. Seiferle, Tremsurer.

Ridgely Escampusest, No. 1-Moets at the above Hall the first and third Wednesdays of each month. m officers are: J. E. Mille, C.P.; T. H. Molfride, H.P.; P. Fuliar, S.W.; Peter Harris, Jr., J.W.; John F. de, Scribe ; B. R. Cutter, Treasurer.

Olive Branch Economyment, No. 4-Meets at the ove Hall on the second and fourth Wednesday this of each mouth. The officers are ; Jas. T Beis, P.; Henry Apple, H.P.; L. Moker, S.W.; R. Friedu, J.W. - Charles Kircher, Scribe; J. N. Ward,

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY-Continued.

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS. Post-Headquarters on High street. Gen. Negley

.garbanamo District-licadquarters on Summer street (Dr Ford's revidence.) W. H. Sidell, Maj. 16th U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. A. G.

Procest Marshal-Bendquarters at the Capitel; A J. Gittem, Col. 1st Term. lufantry. Chief designat Quartermenter - Readquarters on

Cherry street; No. 10, (Judge Catron's residence.) Capt. J. D. Bingham. Assistant Quarlermanter-No .- Cherry street, Capt.

R. Stevenson. Assistant Quartermester - Vine street, near Mrs. Polic's residence. Capt. R. N. Lamb.

Amideur Quarternatur-No. 57, Market street .-Capt, J. M. Hale. Chief Commissings-dissifqueters, No. 10, Vinc at. Capt. R. Brastoely.

Commissing of Entwidence-Bread street. Copt. S. Acting Commission of Subsidence-Corner of Broad and College streets. Limit Charles Allen.

Method Director-Summer street. (Dr. Ford's ob

unidence.) Surgrous, E. Swift. Medical Purreyer's Office-Church atreet, Muson Building, J. R. Pierra, Sargeon, Sth. Kentucky In fantry, Acting Medical Perceyor.

PROSPECTUS

NASHVILLE UNION

THE NAMED IN THE WORLD WIS COMMUNICED & Few weeks since, for the purpose of opposing the Rebot Southern Confederacy, and of advocating the restoration of Federal authority, without any abstyment, over all the States which have attempted to secode. It holds as friends all who support, and as foes all who oppose the Umon of the States. It has no watchword but Paramon and Nationality.

With rebels and Pault. This has no continuously in

With robels and traite has no compromise to make. It contends for the Federal Constitution and the Laws made in pursuance thereof as the Sursuana Law of the Last, anything in the Constitution and Laws of any of the States to the contrary notwiti-

it contends for the Union of the States, because without it the preservation of our otherties and insti-tutions and the organization of sectory their are wholly impossible. Therefore, whatever stands in hally impossible. Therefore, whatever stands in ne way of crushing out the rebellion and restoring a Union must perish, no matter by what name it be

To the people of Tennessee, ever renowned for their devotion to Liberty and Union, until they were betrayed to the robel despotism at Richmond by a perdicus flavorar and corrupt Legislature, and who have feit as heavily the awful curse of transport and anarchy, we appear for support. Let the names of rebel office holders, Vigilance Committees, and Minnie Men, who have filled our borders with mourning, be gibbetted before the world. Let those ambitious and warricons men she have pletted our rule for their warrichous mon who have pletted our rule for thei own aggrandizement be fastered to the pillory o shame, no matter how high their "tion in society Let it be shown how the set styled defenders of "Southern Rights" are now leading marsading band of free-hosters and moss troopers over our Shite, vid ing negroes, stenling nortes and cattle, brea murdering unarmed officens in cold blood. Let the truth, so long excluded by the Southern conspirators, now disculate freely through givery neighborhood, and our cause will assuredly triumph. Will not loyal men over where men overs where aid as in the dissemination of fact and the advocacy of Free Government?

Terms of Subscriptions in Par Funds.

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ger-All communications on business with the Uffice will be addressed to the PUBLISHERS of the UNION and all communications to the Editor will be address to S. C. MERCER

Editors of loyal newspapers will do us a great kind one by we publishing the foregoing or its substance The current transactions in Tennesson for months to some will be highly interesting to all layers of their country and her free lustitudious, and the columns of the Union will formish the earliest and most reliable history of these avents.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Advertisements inserted in the Local Column charged at the rate of twenty cents per line. Changes may be made periodically when agreed upon; but every such change will involve extra ex-pense, to be paid for by the advertiser. ulting the space contracted for will

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Marriage and Puneral Notices, When exceeding five lines, will be charged at the

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We, the undersigned, have this day adopted the above rates, to which we hind ourselves strictly to

WM. CAMBRON, for the Gallen-JOHN WALLACE, for the Deputeh Nasavitas, Tenn., July 12, 1862.

Mashville Union.

Published by an Association of Printers

Office on Printers! Alley, between Union and Deaderick Streets.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 11, 1882.

The miserable old traitor, Rev. Dr. THORNWELL, who has gone to meet his God with the blood of thousands of wo- ing a revolution, (a thing which disturbs men and children on his hands, said in their conservative digestion,) and for a letter written just before his death; having contributed to reconstruct our We must cultivate a high standard of Station family. Yes, they thirsted for blood. I perceived this with pain, and pulle virtue," Merely expressing a Lapplied myself to consequence to predoubt whether a standard can be cultivated vent theirs being shed. I went along except in the desperate rhetoric of a rebel, the front of our lines, crying out not to JEFF DAVIS, and ISHAH HARRIS, with my voice and that of my aid-fle-camp 2,000,000, of the School Fund in his was not so on the side of the attacking breeches pocket are admirable folks to party. On reaching within two huncultivate that sort of a standard. In this dred yards they commenced a tremendnew order of things we suppose that Gen. Magazona will teach sobriety, El- aim at me, bit me with two balls, one in der Graves Christian piety, the par- | me left thigh not serious, and the other sons of the Methodist Publishing truth, in the instep of the right foot, which | tion of rebellion : Joun H. Mongan honesty, and curtain gave a severe wound. As all this hapnameless she-rebels womanly modesty. The "standard" will rise, and "virtue" will flourish, undoubtedly, under this ad- of what took place, as a crowd collected mirable arragement.

DYING RICH WITH A VENGEANCE -It is related to the San Francisco Californian, by passengers who escaped from the wreck of the Golden Gate, that a colored man named Peterson, one of the cooks belonging to the steamer, took advantage of the panie to gather up such loose change as the terror-stricken passengers had abandoned in the cabins and staterooms. He succeeded in picking up sufficient coin and valuables to fill two good sized carpet sacks. Taking a farge earving knife between his teeth and seizing the carpet sacks, one in each hand, Peterson jumped overboard, and, in the language of the informant, "he anchored himself alongside the wreck, and didn't show his nose above water." It is believed that he died wall off, in a pecuni-

Is not the above pathetic story an admirable illustration of the way in which remained. At that moment I heard that any part of the other States, and can rebel slaveholders have jumped off the my staff and Colonel Pallavicine, who find no motive for continuance but in ship of the Union, the Golden Gate of prosperity, into the wild and roaring ocean of rebellion in order to save their I choose (I replied on board an English as more, has cost the country an immense niggers? We incline to the belief that they will never "show their norses above water" again.

RUSSIA AND INTERVENTION.-We find in the New York Times a complete refutation of the absurd rumor set affoat by secession sympathizers, to the effect that overtures had been made by France, and favorably received by Russia, for a joint proposition to England urging the early recognition of the rebel Government, and a tripartite armed intervention to stop hostilities, should the war not be soon brought to a close. The Journal de St. Petersburg of the 6th ult., after showing that the rumors in question are contradicted by the positive declaration of the

Imperial Cabinet, thus proceeds: Russia maintains a lively sympathy for the United States of America, based on mutual friendship and common inter-TO ADVERTISERS in DETAIL ests. Their prosperity she deems necessary for the general equilibrium. The maintainance of the Union is the condition of that power and happiness which she desires for the American nation. We are in a position to affirm that the friendly and conciliatory views of the Imperial Cabinet have not undergone the slightest change. On the contrary, the events which have taken place, the sad experience of war, of its calamities, its burdens, its exhausting results, have tended rather to confirm than to weaken their

> THE FATE OF A REGIMENT.—The career ef the Second Wisconsin Regiment is practically ended. The Milwankee News says that all that remains of the eleven hundred who left Wisconsin a little more than twelve months ago are fifty-nine war-worn and battle-grimed men. Almose every blood-stained field of Maryland and Virginia is enriched by the bones of the dead from that noble regiment. There were ten overflowing companies when the regiment left the

Kulled.-We learn that Col. Forbes, of Clarksville, Tennessee, and Col. Turney, of Winchester, were killed in the battle of Manassas. Col. Forbes was formerly Professor of the College at Clarksville, Tennessee, and was among the first to open the Institution at that place .- Ism.

Garibaldi's Own Account of His Capture.

The Paris correspondent of the morning Herald forwards a remarkable document, which purports to be an account of the battle of Aspromonte, written by Gambalu himself on the 1st of September, from on board the Duke of Genoa-

"ON BOARD THE DUGA DE GENOVA, Sept. 1. "They thirsted for blood, and I wished to spare it. Not the poor soldier who sheyed, but the men of the coterie, could be heard, not a shot was fired. ous fice, and the party of Barsaglieri who were opposite me, directing their

pened at the very outset of the conflict, and as I was carried into the wood after being wounded, I could see nothing more round me while the wound was being dressed. I can, however, state that as far as the end of the line within reach of me and of my aides-de-camp not a single shot was fired. As no firing took place on our side it was easy for the troops to approach and mingle with the men, and as I was told that they pretended to disarm us, I replied that they (the repanions were so little hostile that I only succeeded in our having the arms taken a quarter of an hour. My woun s were come so, and will take no part for such the cause of some little confusion along purpose. the whole of our line. Our solders not dispersed, and only the m st faithful can be of no possible benefit to them or

blood, but he had received peremptory orders and was compelled to obey them. My arrangements had teen purely deunder any circumstances to avoid any collision with the regular troops, the struggle 'might have become terrible. ever may be the result of my wounds, and whatever may be the fare prepared for me by the Government, I am conscious of having done my duty, and the sacrifice of my life is but a trifle if it will save those of a great number of my fellow-citizens. In the haz ordous enterprise in which I and my companions embarked, I hoped for nothing good from the government of Ratazzi; but why ought I not to hope for less rigor on the part of the King, not having in any way changed the old programme, and decided on not changing it at any price? What afflicts me most is that fatal mistrust which contributes not a little to leave the national unity unfinished. However this may be, I present myself before Italy with my head erect, sure of having done

my duty. This time my life, and that far more precious than mine, of so many generous youths, have been offered as a holocaust to the most sacred of causes, pure from the taint of any vile personal G. GARIBALDI," interest The following is the ninth article of war under which General Davis will be court-martialed for the shooting of Gen.

to inflict the capital penalty:

Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or draw or lift up any weapon, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, en any pretense whatsoever, or shall diso bey any lawful command of his superior officer, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall according to the nature of his offence, be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court martial.

with the Western States.

to every expedient to distract the councils ! recent editorials of the Richmond and injuries she has sustained. Charleston papers, indicate that they cherish no little hope that the Northern faction of office-hunters, supported by such journals as the Cincinnati Thyuller and Indianophia Fentisel, may succeed in a structing the loyal sts, by running obsole e party organizations, whose resurrection at the present time, can produce lately offered by Mr. Foorn in the rabel a hopeless artifice, rebels; the powerful and populous Northwest will never compromise with traitors. She is hand in

Crimir swords are a sufficient their beauty are one. [For the Begister and Advertiser,]

On Peace Again. In former numbers it was intended to be shown that no peace could be expected from the government or party in power, as it only could be by the sacrifice of their pecuniary interest and the very certain downfall of their party; and farther that the source only from which it would come would be the people of the West. sould say with great truth that the objects of the war has been entirely changed gulars) should be themselves disarmed. from what they entered into it for. It Nevertheless, the intentions of my com- has become an abolition war, and they feel no interest and have no wish to take any part in carrying out such an object. They from very few of the regulars Matters doubt the bettering of the condition of went on differently on our right. The the slavery colonization elsewhere, and picciotti, being attaked by the regular fear it may end in their finding an asylum troops, replied by a fire along the whole among themselves. They do not wish ine, and although the bugies gave the them as fellow-citizens. They are not signal to cease firing, it lasted for about abolitionists, and have no desire to he-

There are other reasons why they me began to retire into the wood, should withdraw and take no part. The so that by degrees the crowd around me present object of the war, if successful, commanded the regular troops, were ne- the vindictive feelings of the fanatic in gotiation on the following conditions: L. which they take no part. The abolition That I was free with my staff to go where experiment, and it cannot be regarded vessel;) 2. That when once arrived at the dabt and an immense sacrifice of human seaside my companions should be set at life and suffering. The West alone has sent Colonel Pallavicino acted as a one handred thousand men to the field, hold and intelligent officer in all his mil- | more than one half of whom have fallen itary movements. He was not wanting by the bullet, or the privations and hardin consideration and courtesy towards me ships of war, and a large addition is orand town do my men. He manifest- dered by a conscription now going on.ed his grief at having shed Italian There is no patriotism or honor that justifies such a call on your families for your husbands and sons. The losses and distress are already unreparable ensive, and I hoped to be able to avoid and heartrending and enough surely for avoid a conflict from the strong position the abolition experiment. Doyou really l occupied and from the hope that the feel no repugnance for the promised slaughter regular troops had received less sanguin- and distress among your Southern brothern ary orders. If I had not received orders that you are called upon to make, and do you says: consider the debt you are incurring of no consequence? If you intend to repudiate, it will be more dishonorable than to re-Nevertheless it is better as it is. What- fuse to create the debt, and if you intend to pay, your tax will be a heavy one and of long continuance. The continuance of the war may be acceptable to the fariff interest of New England, and gratify the vindictive feelings of rancor entertained against the South by the abolitionists, but between the West and the South there was not, and cannot be such feelngs. We are naturally by association, similarity of pursuits and geographical postion, more your friends than you can be with the Yankees. You are an agricultural people and want no tariff. He who makes your clothes claims from you, who make what teeds him, some portion of the profits of your labor to increase the profis on his labor. This is an injustic that we have long complained of and which applies to you, and which you will see so soon as the angry feelings of the war shall subside. A coalition between the South and the West in its reciprocity of natural interests promises long continuance. That between the North and the West is contrary to interest and will not last three years after this war is

If correct in the reasons above given, peace, while it can be made compatible with the interest and honor of all par-Nelson. It requires the concurrence of ties. England and France have lost the two thirds of the members of a court opportunity by non-intercention to claim a peace, or free trade, excluding Yankee manufactures to the extent of their tariff against us. We would have made it, and it would have gratified our feelings in than in substance. So exhausted a trea- the present year to 140,347,800,-Relfast sury will not permit a war, and the debt (beland) Newsletter.

Efforts of the Rebels to Make Peace threatened to be confiscated, is already so, as it never can or will be paid. It will share the fate of their present war The Rebels, utterly enraged and des- debt, which is now sure of repudiation perate at the aspect of war, which grows as soon as the war is over. A peace could more gloomy, day by day, are resorting probable be note made, with free trade to all rable to all, except the New England mansof the loyal States, and stir up strife be- fucturers. If there be an objection, it tween the North and the West. The would be in the South not retaining any means of retaliation for the very unjust

> The Accident to the Great Eastern-The real facts in relation to the disasfor to the Great Eastern have never been laid before the public. The following is believed to be a correct narrative, according to New York papers:

She arrived off Montauk early in the nothing but mischief. The following ar- morning on her late voyage, headed in for ele from the Mobile Register of the 2014 Montauk Point and in the same close we must admit that old Tweegs, Froyn, fire, and from the center to the left, when ult., is an elaboration of the resolution proximity as on the previous voyage, although her pilot, on that occasion, had expressed his surprise that she had not Congress, and shows how eager the rebels struck. He informed the Captain of his are to make peace with the West. It is narrow escape, and warned him against incurring similar risks in the future. The Great Eastern passed the pilot boat and stood boldly into shoal water, when her angines were stopped and then drifted on hand with New England for the destruc- at the rate of three knots per hour. Shortly after her engines had ceased to move, she struck on a rock, and finally throug on over it. The rock lies about two and ahalf miles to the castward of Montauk's Point, and even in ordinary weather the water has the appearance of being sheal. In about five minutes after she struck, the pilot, Mr. Joseph Dayton, of New London, went on board and took charge of the ship. One of the first remarks he made on going on board was, "You are in a dangerous place," to which the Captain replied, "She has struck on a rock, I am afraid."

In the course of a short time it was found that thewater was entering the ship and all the pumps were set to work to keep her free. But in spite of their combined efforts the compartments aft rapidly filled with water, and the stern of the ship settled so that she drew thirty feet of water, when her anchors were let go in-Flushing Bay. At the time of the accident, the Captain, our reporter was informed, was in his cabin asleep, and most of the officers were amusing themselves in the saloon, the deck being left in charge. of a young officer. The public have not been allowed to visit her, nor could any information be obtained from her officers and men. The bottom of the ship has been examined, and it is found that the rock has made a hole about eighty feet in length by about three feet in width. The opening is by no means in a straight line, hereby rendering it more difficult to repair. As yet no decision has been arrivd'at in relation to the manner in which she will be repaired, but it is not unlikely that additional steam pumps will be at on board, and she be taken to some place where there is a great rise of tide, when she can be beached. She still lies in Flushing Bay, and from present appearances she will remain there for some

Southwest Missouni .- The Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis Even ing News, writing on the 29th September .

General Schofield received a perfect avation on his arrival here. He was serenaded for an hour or two in patriotic style. He has accemed command, and all look forward with confidence to the wiping out" of the rebel horde that is threatening our State. I have no reliable information as to vie movements of the enemy-reports being conflicting as to their whereabouts and numbers. Some say they are at Cross Hollows with a strong force; others that only a small force is there, whilst they have a force at Fayetteville and other points. It is not thought that their entire force is effective-a considerable number being without arms. - This, however, is surmise.

A large force of the Federal troops, including three or four regiments, of the Cansas troops, and one regiment of loyal Indians, are stationed west of this, at present. Of future movements of course know nothing.

General Tilghman, recently released from imprisonment at Fort Warren by exchange, is now at Jackson, Mississippi. He ddressed the citizens of that place. and according to a correspondent of the Richmond Disputch, stated that at Fort the West should interpose and make Warren General Buckner and himself were thrown into a dungeon thirty feet under the ground, and for four months and a-half were excluded from the light of day, and not permitted to exchange a word with any living soul. .

Eous Incorrec.-The extent of the the opportunity of making them feel importation of eggs into the United semething, as the immediate promoters Kingdom is not generally known. In of the war against us. The Northern the last month alone, the number of that threat in advance of war in case of in- universal article of diet sent from abroad tervention, and the confiscation of the amounted to 24,579,960, swelling the tolarge debts due by them, is more in words tal imports for the first seven months of